Camomile


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## THE TABLET.

### No. CVI.

"The ſuffrage of thoſe who are ſhy and backward in giving praiſe, is attended with an additional reliſh and enjoyment."

MY laſt number offered ſome remarks on the caution that ſhould be uſed in the choice of confidential friends. It is of no leſs importance to be ſlow and diffident in beſtowing commendations on perſons or actions. There is no ſpecies of indiſcretion that men oftener have occaſion to repent of, than paſſing too haſty a judgement on the characters and incidents that are preſented to their view. One inconvenience of falling into an habit of judging prematurely is, that it renders an opinion ſuſpicious, even in thoſe inſtances, where it may be well-founded. Applauſe, conferred by a perſon who ſpeaks much and thinks little, affords no delight to a man of a ſound underſtanding. We cannot reaſonably be pleaſed with approbation, unleſs we are conſcious of deſerving it; and when it comes from a man who is raſh and unguarded in his expreſſions, it does not brighten our reputation, and ſhould not gratify our feelings. When men are cautious of giving praiſe, if they are likewiſe modeſt in their cenſures, we muſt aſcribe it to prudence and delicacy. This kind of reſerve may ſometimes reſult from a cold heart, but whatever may be the cauſe of it, the perſon who poſſeſſes it, will command attention and reſpect. Prudence, by no means, requires a forbidding aſpect in our manners; but it prohibits a forward, impudent one. A ſtern demeanor is better than a frivolous one, but both ſhould be avoided. That mildneſs of behavior that makes men amiable is not incompatible with the ſtricteſt propriety of conduct, or with a moſt cautious reſerve in giving opinions. Mirth and gaiety may be indulged; but there can be no weight of character without reflection and ſobriety.

Thoſe thoughtleſs men who condemn where there is no fault, and praiſe where there is no merit, will gain little confidence in the world. Cenſure as well as applauſe, to have any effect, muſt not appear to be indiſcriminate. It ſhould aim at a particular point, and be directed by juſt views. If to avoid a charge of ill nature a man becomes inſincere, he betrays weakneſs; and if a deſire to ſhew an independent ſpirit makes him cenſorious, it is perverſeneſs. No man will wiſh the applauſe, or fear the cenſure of him, who is accuſtomed to beſtow extravagant encomiums on indifferent actions, or to heap reproaches on innocent ones. Modeſt men are thoſe whoſe praiſe has a charm, and whoſe reproof has a ſting. Bold, aſſuming characters are never highly eſteemed by any; and people only treat them with civilities to avoid the trouble of a quarrel.

I once knew a noiſy, impertinent coxcomb run into extravagant applauſe, at the performance of a fiddler. A diſcreet by-ſtander, obſerving ſuch profuſe compliments thrown away on ſo trifling a character, ſaid, "what encomiums might not a man of real excellence expect, when a low muſician is praiſed ſo laviſhly?"

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### MONDAY, MARCH 22.

*Report of the Committee on the Memorials of the people called Quakers, under conſideration.*

MR. BOUDINOT ſaid, altho' he moſt heartily approved of many of the arguments and doctrines of his hon. friend from Penſylvania, yet he could not go all lengths with him.—He thought with him, that our time had been taken up, and great labor had been uſed in arguments that no wiſe related to the merits of the queſtion before the committee, but he could not agree that the clauſe in the conſtitution relating to the want of power in Congreſs, "to prohibit the importation of ſuch perſons, as any of the States *now exiſting* ſhall think proper to admit, prior to the year 1808, and authoriſing a tax or duty on ſuch importation, not exceeding 10 dollars for each perſon," did not extend to negro ſlaves.—Candor required that he ſhould acknowledge, that this was the expreſs deſign of the conſtitution, and therefore Congreſs could not interfere in prohibiting the importatioe or promoting the emancipation of them prior to that period.

Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that he was well informed that the tax or duty of 10 dollars, was provided inſtead of the 5 per cent. ad valorem, and was ſo expreſsly underſtood by all parties in the Convention That therefore it was the intereſt and duty of Congreſs to impoſe this tax, or it would not be doing juſtice to the States, or equalizing the duties throughout the Union. If this was not done merchants might bring their whole capitals into this branch of trade, and ſave paying any duties whatever. Mr. Boudinot had hoped, that the great lengths which the hon. gentleman from Pennſylvania had carried the argument, would have convinced gentlemen in the oppoſition, of the propriety, if not the neceſſity of the reſolutions on the table. Is it not prudent now, while the deſign of the framers of the conſtitution is well known, and while the beſt information can be obtained, for Congreſs to declare their ſenſe of it, on points which the gentlemen ſay involve their great and eſſential intereſts, eſpecially when the gentleman from Pennſylvania gives ſo different a conſtruction to it, from what the gentlemen from the ſouthward think right. Is it not advantageous to the ſouthern States to have an explicit declaration calming their fears, and preventing unneceſſary jealouſies on this ſubject. Can there be any foundation for alarm, when Congreſs expreſsly declares, that they have no power of interference prior to the year 1808. But gentlemen ſay that they have been charged with impropriety of conduct, in diſcovering ſo much warmth and earneſtneſs, on a ſubject with which their deareſt intereſts are ſo intimately connected—That all men are led by intereſt and they are juſtified in purſuing the ſame line of conduct.

Mr. Boudinont declared for his own part, he never blamed them for ſtanding forth for what they conceived the true intereſts of their conſtituents—but is was the manner in which this had been done, that he complained of.

On reſolutions declaring that Congreſs had not power to prohibit the importation of ſlaves into any ſtate, or interfering in their emancipation or internal government, long arguments had been uſed and much precious time had been ſpent; to prove the lawfulneſs of the African trade in ſlaves. This indeed was an arduous taſk in this day of light and knowledge—an author ſaid to be of reputation, was brought forward to prove the ſtate of that unhappy country, but it turned out to be in the 15th century; this could be of little avail—an hour was taken up in reading the labors of a newſpaper writer in the iſland of Jamaica. This writer appeared wholy miſinformed as to hiſtoric facts relating to the miſerable Africans, and as ignorant of the principal arguments againſt the ſlave trade. It was neceſſary for him to deny the authority of Anthony Benezet, who had publiſhed ſome pointed facts on this ſubject. Mr. Benezet was a man of the ſtricteſt integrity and of the beſt information—a man that was an honor to his country and an ornament to ſociety. Mr. Boudinot had been well acquainted with him and ſpoke from perſonal knowledge; he had examined into the facts from captains of Guineamen, and a perſon who had lived twelve years in that country, and he could ſay with confidence, that Mr. Benezet's account had been generally confirmed. Not only the practiſe of ancient nations, and that of all modern Europe had been brought into view, but even the ſacred ſcriptures had been quoted to juſtify this iniquitous traffic. It is true that the Egyptians held the Iſraelites in bondage for 400 years, and Mr. Boudinot doubted not, but much the ſame arguments as had been uſed on the preſent occaſian, had been urged with great violence by the king of Egypt, whoſe heart, it is expreſsly ſaid, had been extremely hardened, to ſhew why he ſhould not conſent to let the children of Iſrael go, who had now become abſolutely neceſſary to him—but ſaid he, gentlemen cannot forget the conſequences that followed—they were delivered by a ſtrong hand and ſtretched out arm, and it ought to be remembered that the Almighty power that accompliſhed their deliverance, is the ſame yeſterday, to-day and forever. The new teſtament has afforded a number of texts to countenance this doctrine, in the gentleman's opinion: One would have imagined that the uniform tenor of the goſpel, that breathes a ſpirit of love and univerſal philanthropy to our fellow creatures—that commands our love to our neighbor to be meaſured by our love to ourſelves—that teaches us that whatſoever we would that men ſhould do to us, to do ſo to them, would have prevented this miſapplication—Surely the hon. gentleman overlooks the prophecy of St. Peter, where he foretells, that among other damnable hereſies, "Through coveteouſneſs ſhall they with feigned words, make merchandize of you."

A quotation from a modern author of great note in the philoſophical world, has been moſt ungenerouſly made uſe of by the newſpaper writer before referred to—I mean from the works of the famous Mr. Paley, whoſe treatiſe on moral philoſophy does him the greateſt credit—a ſingle ſentence or two is taken from this work, without regard to the connexion, to brand him with the charge of countenancing ſlavery. Mr. Boudinot then produced the book and read the paſſage, wherein it appeared that Mr. Paley laid down "the obligation of ſlavery to ariſe from crimes, captivity and debt—That the ſlave trade on the coaſt of Africa is not excuſed by theſe principles. That no queſtions are there aſked relative to the juſtice of the vender's title—but this is the leaſt crime with which this traffic is chargeable—The natives are excited to war—with this the wickedneſs begins—The ſlaves torn away from parents, wives, children, from their friends and companions, their fields and flocks, their home and country, are tranſported to the European ſettlements in America, with no other accommodation on ſhip-board than what is provided for brutes. This is the 2d ſtage of cruelty from which they are delivered, only to be placed and that for life in ſubjection to a dominion and ſyſtem of laws the moſt tyrannical that ever were tolerated upon the face of the earth. But neceſſity is pretended—and after all it has never been proved that it does exiſt—Mr. Paley then refers to the preſent ſituation of the United States. The great revolution in the weſtern world, ſays he, may probably conduce (and who knows but what it was deſigned) to accelerate the fall of this abominable tyranny—and now it is a ſeaſon for reflecting whether a legiſlature which had ſo long lent its aſſiſtance to the ſupport of an inſtitution replete with human miſery, was fit to be truſted with an empire the moſt extenſive that ever obtained in any age or quarter of the world. He then ſhews that ſlavery was a part of the civil conſtitution of moſt countries when chriſtianity appeared; and the reaſon that its precepts did not expreſsly condemn or prohibit ſlavery was, becauſe ſoliciting admiſſion into all nations, it abſtained from meddling with the civil inſtitutions of any. Then follows the paſſage quoted by the newſpaper writer—That the diſcharging of ſlaves from all obligation to their maſters, which is the conſequence of pronouncing ſlavery unlawful, would have no better effect than to let looſe one half of mankind on the other. Slaves would have been tempted to embrace a religion, which aſſerted their right to freedom—maſters would hardly have been perſuaded to conſent to claims founded on ſuch authority: the moſt calamitous of all conteſts, a *bellum ſervile* might probably have enſued to the reproach, if not the extinction of the chriſtian name. He then aſſerts that emancipation ſhould be gradual and by the proviſions of laws and under the protection of civil government. Chriſtianity can only operate as an alterative. By the mild diffuſion of its lights and influence, the minds of men are inſenſibly prepared to perceive and correct the enormities which folly, wickedneſs or accident have introduced into their public eſtabliſhments." Thus, proceeded Mr. Boudinot, juſtice is done to this worthy philoſopher, and my own ſentiments are more conciſely and explicitly ſet forth than I could have done without it.

But when gentlemen attempt to juſtify this unnatural traffic, or to prove the lawfulneſs of ſlavery; they ſhould advert to the genius of our government and the principles of the revolution. By the declaration of Congreſs in 1775, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of taking up arms, they ſay, "If it was poſſible for men who exerciſe their reaſon to believe that the divine author of our exiſtence, intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination never rightfully reſiſtable however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies, might at leaſt require from the parliament of Great-Britain, ſome evidence that this dreadful authority over them, had been granted to that body." And by the declaration of Independence in 1776, Congreſs declare, "We hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator, with certain unalienable rights: that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs."

This then is the language of America in the day of diſtreſs. Mr. Chairman, I would not be underſtood, to contend the right of Congreſs at this time to prohibit the importation of ſlaves, whatever might have been the principles of the revolution or the genius of the government; by the preſent conſtitution we are clearly and poſitively reſtrained till the year 1808, and I am ſure that no gentleman in this committee would have the moſt diſtant wiſh to wound this inſtrument of our connection

But there is a wide difference between juſtifying this ungenerous traffic and ſupporting a claim to property, veſted at the time of the Conſtitution, and guaranteed thereby. Beſides it would be inhumanity itſelf to turn theſe unhappy people looſe to murder each other, or to periſh for want of the neceſſaries of life. I never was an advocate for ſo extravagant a conduct.

Many arguments were pointed againſt the danger of our emancipating theſe ſlaves, or even holding up an idea that we had a power ſo to do—and much time has been taken up to diſprove this right in Congreſs. As no claim of this kind is contended for, and, the reſolutions already paſſed expreſsly contradict it. I ſhall make no farther obſervations on them.

But the characters of the ſigners of theſe memorials are called in queſtion, as an argument againſt the adoption of the reſolution on the table. One of theſe memorials was ſigned by the ſociety of people called Quakers; the other by Dr. Franklin, as Preſident of a private ſociety in Philadelphia. The indiſcriminate abuſe that has been thrown out againſt the Quakers without diſtinction, has not comported with the honor or dignity of this houſe. Not only their characters, but their very names have been called upon, and private anecdotes relating to individuals been mentioned on the floor. Many of the Quakers I have long lived in the habits of friendſhip with, and can teſtify to the reſpectability of their characters and the regularity of their lives. Their conduct in the late war has been arraigned, and they have been condemned in the lump. I have known many of them during the war, and impartial juſtice requires it from me, to give the committee ſome official information on the ſubject; I had the honor of ſerving the United States at the commencement of the war, as Commiſſary General of Priſoners. Congreſs not being able to afford them ſupplies, thoſe unhappy men in this town, were reduced to the very depths of diſtreſs, without food or raiment, without blankets or firing, they ſuffered every thing that human nature could bear. In this ſituation many of the Quakers of this city, exerciſed ſuch humanity towards them, as did honor to human nature. The miſerable priſoner, not only felt the happy effects of their exertions in his favor, but participated of their money, their food and cloathing. Nay, ſuch were the jealouſies created by this conduct in the Britiſh army here, that an armed force entered the houſe of one of them, ſeized his books, and though a man of great property and large commercial dealings, on finding that he had loaned large ſums of money to our diſtreſſed priſoners, he was turned out of their lines, and with his family was a refugee during the whole of the war afterwards, ſeparated from his buſineſs and property.

To whom was the care of our priſoners in Philadelphia committed? To a Quaker; and I have been witneſs to the juſt tribute of gratitude and thankfulneſs paid by great numbers of our unhappy fellow-citizens to that gentleman, for his kindneſs and humanity. And is this indiſcriminate charge, without the leaſt reſpect to characters, a decent or a juſt return for a conduct like this? Where is the denomination amongſt us, that did not furniſh oppoſers to our glorious Revolution? Were not hundreds of Preſbyterians, Epiſcopalians, and almoſt of every other denomination, among our enemies? What denominations formed the thouſands of new levies, that endeavored to deluge our country in blood? On the other hand, were not a Greene and a Mifflin furniſhed from the ſociety of the Quakers?

In ſhort, I rejoice to ſay that our cauſe was not carried on by fanaticiſm or religious zeal, but a generous ſtruggle for the rights of human nature. Then why all this abuſe of this particular ſect, without diſcrimination? Can any ſolid argument againſt the reſolution on the table, ariſe from a conduct of this kind.—I am at a loſs to know what other argument has been uſed to ſhew the impropriety of the reſolution before you. It goes to declare the power of Congreſs to prohibit foreigners from fitting out veſſels in our ports, to ſupply foreigners with ſlaves from Africa. For my part, I think it a prudent a humane and a conſtitutional reſolution. It will render further interference on this ſubject, perhaps, unneceſſary, when it is known that the power of Congreſs extends to remedy the evil. They will hardly venture to riſk a voyage that may be ruined before its being finiſhed.

The gentleman laſt up (Mr. Smith) ſaid that it was now acknowledged, that one of the memorials had aſked ſomething contrary to the Conſtitution. I have never acknowledged this. The language is, that Congreſs would go to "the very verge of the Conſtitution" to acompliſh the buſineſs; but there is no requeſt to exceed it.

The character of the celebrated ſigner of the laſt memorial (Dr. Franklin) has been touched upon. The firmneſs of his mind has been ſuſpected. An ingenious parable of his, has been read to the committee, but its application totally miſtaken.—If the Supreme Being has borne with the unhappy ſubjects of our conſideration, not for one hundred, but for thouſands of years, in their own native land—has provided them with climate, ſoil, and ſocial comforts, in which they rejoice; muſt we be diſcontented, and ſuppoſe by adding to their miſery, we can add to their happineſs!

On the whole, ſir, I have heard nothing to convince me of the impropriety of the preſent reſolution, I ſhall therefore vote againſt ſtriking it out.

Several other ingenious ſpeeches were delivered on the ſubject of the ſlave trade; we have given the longeſt on each ſide---the publication of the others is ſuſpended for the preſent, to admit the intereſting debates on the aſſumption of the State debts which have taken place in conſequence of the recommitment of that propoſition.

### TUESDAY, MARCH, 30.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole to conſider the propoſitions that had been committed.

*Mr. Livermore* in the chair.

The propoſition for aſſuming the ſtate debts, was then read by the chairman.

*Mr. Bland* then roſe, and ſaid, he had the misfortune to differ with all his colleagues on ſo important a point as that of the ſtate debts being aſſumed by the United States in its general funding ſyſtem; and as that ſingularity might be attributed by ſome either to caprice, whim, or a perverſe humour, he thought it incumbent on him to ſhew to the houſe, and to his colleagues in particular, that he conſidered it as founded upon the ſoundeſt principles, both as to the general welfare of the Union, as well as to that of the particular ſtate of which he had the honor to be one of the repreſentatives.

He knew, he ſaid, that his attachment to the general weal of the Union, had been doubted by ſome who did not know him. He knew that he had been denominated an anti-federaliſt when the adoption of the new conſtitution was agitated. He then did conſider, and at this inſtant did conſider ſome parts of that conſtitution as dangerous to the general liberties of his country. He wiſhed to ſee them amended. He had ſince had the pleaſure to ſee them in part amended. He hoped in future to ſee them ſo amended as to take away every objection; ſo far he was an anti-federaliſt. But he aſſured the houſe that there was no man in America more ſtrongly attached to a firm union of the ſtates than himſelf, or a good and efficient government which conſiſted with the true principles of liberty.

Among his objections to the new conſtitution was a dread that he entertained of *ſilent majorities*, on queſtions of great and general concern; that he had heard gentlemen in that houſe, ſome of the firmeſt ſupporters of the adoption of the new government, lament and deplore theſe ſilent majorities with great pathos. That however, his ideas of binding the ſtates together, (upon the principle of his having been oppoſed to the adoption of the conſtitution without the amendments he had mentioned) might be rediculed, he conceived himſelf that he was perfectly conſiſtent; he always had ſupported and ſhould continue to ſupport thoſe meaſures which ſhould bind and ſtrengthen the union, ſo far as was conſiſtent with the conſtitution and the rights of a free people.

He ſhould now conſider the ſubject before the houſe as it concerned the ſtate from whence he came, and altho' he addreſſed this particularly to his colleagues, he conceived what was ſaid of Virginia would apply in part to moſt of the ſtates in the union. He conceived, that ſhould the aſſumption of the ſtate debts not take place (he meant that part that might *properly* be deemed continental as having been incurred for the common defence during the war) thoſe ſtates which have made the moſt vigorous exertions would be moſt embarraſſed. In this predicament it was generally allowed Virginia ſtood.——Virginia had at one time in the field twenty-one regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery; theſe were fully officered; it was true, ſome of them were continental and ſome ſtate regiments, but they had been all ſettled with alike. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Sundry petitions were read.

The report of the committee on the accounts preſented by the printers for newſpapers ſupplied the houſe was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the report be accepted.

Mr. GERRY obſerved that a free preſs is of the greateſt importance to the people, and all proper encouragement ought to be given it; that the practice of Congreſs in taking the newſpapers upon a liberal plan conduced to this object; that the moſt beneficial conſequences had reſulted to the government from that information which their conſtituents had received thro this medium. Gentlemen have obſerved that perſons at the ſeat of government derive an advantage from the early intelligence which that circumſtance enables them to obtain---but it will not be denied that all parts of the union have as good a right to political intelligence, as the ſpot where Congreſs happens to be; no mode of conveying this intelligence can be deviſed which is attended with ſo much facility as this: and no citizen can grudge the expence; it does not amount perhaps to more than the fraction of a farthing, on an average.---The information conveyed through this channel has afforded the greateſt ſatisfaction to our conſtituents---it is expected from us, and is what they have a right to---and ſo great has been the anxiety on ſome occaſions for news from Congreſs, in ſome of the towns in the Eaſtern States, that I have been informed (ſaid he) that half a dollar has been given for a newſpaper. The laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, complaints were made of the partiality and miſrepreſentations of the printers, and juſtly; in their accounts of the debates ſome of the members were held up in a ridiculous point of light and great injuſtice was done thro the inaccuracy of thoſe partial publications. This ſeſſion matters have been better conducted; the debates have been more impartially handed to the public---the printers publiſh on both ſides, and are willing to correct their miſtakes. If no other advantage was to be derived from a general encouragement---this freedom and impartiality being obtained, is a ſufficient indemnification for the trifling expence. If one or two printers only, were to have public encouragement; or the excluſive printing of newſpapers for Congreſs---it would preclude the public in all probability from that full and impartial information to which they are entitled; it would tend to giving the houſe an undue controul over the preſs, or perhaps make it the tool of a party.——Mr. Gerry made many other remarks, and concluded by obſerving, with reſpect to any ſaving to the public---the expence was ſo trifling compared to the advantage, that he thought it a very contemptible object of economy, in a national point of view; and moved to reject the clauſe which propoſed that Congreſs ſhould not be ſupplied with any more papers at the public expence.

Mr. BENSON ſaid he hoped the reſolution would be agreed to with an amendment, which he moved, by ſtriking out what relates to ſupplying the Senate; he was for leaving that part of the buſineſs to themſelves; he gave a ſhort account of the origin of Congreſs being ſupplied with papers.---Under the old confederation he ſaid, Congreſs was conſidered as a diplomatic body---the members were amenable to the States who ſent them; Congreſs could not compel their punctual attendance---hence the expedient of taking the papers to keep the members together, from the time of meeting, till they formed a houſe; but he obſerved this did not apply to the preſent Congreſs, who are a differently organized body, and the introduction of newſpapers interrupted public buſineſs. He adverted to the odd appearance the charge muſt make in the account of public expences.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) offered a variety of obſervations to ſhew the ill policy of adopting the report---enlarged on the advantages derived to the people from the diffuſion of the information contained in the newſpapers which were tranſmitted by the members.

Mr. SHERMAN obſerved that he did not particularly recollect the origin of Congreſs taking the newſpapers, but the punctuality of the members at preſent rendered any ſuch expedient unneceſſary. He objected to the papers being read in Congreſs; but if it is thought neceſſary that Congreſs ſhould be ſupplied with the papers as heretofore, the members may receive them at their lodgings, and there they may read them before they come to Congreſs; as to the obſervation that the printers are more impartial this ſeſſion than they were the laſt---he did not think there was much in that---he thought that they had always aimed to be impartial---he conceived it was for their intereſt to be ſo; it is true they are liable to commit errors, and ſome have been printed in the debates, but when they have been pointed out, they were willing to publiſh corrections, and in many caſes have done it. He did not think that the members ſending the papers to their conſtituents conduced ſo much to diffuſe information, as the republications which took place in conſequence of the printers ſending their papers to each other; this anſwered the purpoſe to much greater extent.

The motion for ſtriking out what relates to the Senate, was negatived.

The queſtion being divided—the firſt part of the report reſpecting payment for the papers was agreed to---the latter part was negatived.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the poſt-office of the United States.

The committee made conſiderable progreſs in the diſcuſſion of the bill but did not finiſh it.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that the act further to ſuſpend part of the law to regulate the collection of the Revenue, has received his aſſent.

The bill for the government of the territory, ſouth of the Ohio, was read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate with the bill for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, informing the houſe that they agree to ſome of the amendments propoſed, and diſagree to others.

A motion was made by Mr. Boudinot that a committee be appointed to originate a bill for the mitigation of penalties and forfeitures accruing under the Revenue Laws in certain caſes therein mentioned. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gale moved for the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for the ſupport of the Public Credit. The motion being ſeconded, occaſioned a debate.

Some gentlemen wiſhed the committee to be diſcharged from further proceeding in the Report, till a plan of accommodation ſhould be agreed to, in reſpect to the aſſumption of the State debts. The houſe were warmly agitated on this ſubject for a conſiderable length of time. Several members were called to order, and a variety of motions reſpecting order made. At length the yeas and nays were called for, and taken, and the queſtion for going into committee was carried.

The propoſition for effecting a modification of the public debt being read, Mr. Seney moved to ſtrike out the clauſe which relates to the debts of the particular States. This motion was ſeconded by Mr. Parker.—Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Bland ſpake againſt the motion. Mr. White and Mr. Seney in its ſupport—but the committee roſe without coming to a deciſion.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Sundry petitions were read.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee to whom was referred part of the petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portſmouth, N. H. brought in a report which was read.

A committee, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Goodhue, and Mr. Huntington, was appointed to bring in a bill for the mitigation of penalties and forfeitures, purſuant to a motion laid on the table yeſterday.

The order of the day being called for on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury—Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he wiſhed a ſuſpenſion of the motion while he read a propoſition which he meant to offer for the conſideration of the houſe; It was in ſubſtance as follows—viz. That a Committee be appointed to deviſe a plan for the aſſumption of the debts, payable by the reſpective States—and a mode of paying the intereſt thereon—alſo to provide for the ſpeedy and effectual ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States.

This motion being objected to, as informal; it ſubſided, and the houſe went into a committee of the whole.

The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe reſpecting the State debts in the propoſition for effecting a new modification of the domeſtic debt, was carried in the affirmative.

The propoſition for opening a loan on the firſt plan was then read; when Mr. Boudinot moved that the words, "To receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory at the rate of 20 cents per acre," ſhould be ſtruck out; and propoſed a ſubſtitute ſimilar to that which he offered in the former diſcuſſion of this ſubject.—This motion occaſioned a debate, which laſted till 3 o'clock; and the vote being taken, the motion was negatived. The committee then roſe and the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

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N. B. While Mr. Sedgwick was ſpeaking as in our laſt, Mr. Page called him to order, and reminded him of the great impropriety of his riſing on the floor of the committee, and remonſtrating againſt the ſolemn vote of that committee, which had juſt been entered on the journals: He added it was ſtrange the gentleman could not have patience till the report of the committee ſhould come before the Houſe, when he might renew the motion for the aſſumption which he had ſo much at heart. Some members however, calling out "hear him," Mr. Sedgwick went on—when he ſat down Mr. Page roſe, and moved that the committee might riſe, as he thought it highly improper it ſhould ſit merely to hear paſſionate remonſtrances againſt its proceedings.

Mr. Jackſon alſo made ſome ſpirited ſtrictures to the ſame purpoſe, on Mr. Sedgwick's ſpeech.

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*FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.*

Mr. BROWN,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs appear much divided on the ſubject of aſſuming the debts contracted by individual States for *the ſupport of the late war*;——this may be juſtly conſidered as a great national queſtion, and the welfare and importance of the United States depend in a great meaſure upon its determination.

I agree with the Secretary of the Treaſury, that "the aſſumption "of the debts of the particular States by the union, will be a mea"ſure of ſound policy and ſubſtantial juſtice, and that it would contribute in an eminent degree to an orderly, ſtable and ſatisfactory arrangement of the national finances." But I will go farther, and do not heſitate to aſſert that public credit can never be eſtabliſhed but by one uniform ſyſtem of revenue throughout all the States; that impartial juſtice cannot be done to the people and to the creditors in any other way, but by a continental arrangement: and in fact that if ever the national debts, including thoſe of particular States contracted as aforeſaid, are paid, it muſt be by a *national fund* conſtituted on the reſources of the Union drawn forth and directed "by one authority."

When it is ſaid the aſſumption will augment the debt ſo much that it cannot be paid, it is evidently meant that the debts ſhall remain with the States and ſome of them not be paid at all, for ſurely an aggregate of the funds would at leaſt not be weaker or leſs efficient than ſo many ſeparate ones; hence it appears that one queſtion involved in this buſineſs is, ſhall the creditors of debtor States receive payment of the debts due to them or not? And another is, ſhall the general government exerciſe the power of drawing forth the reſources of the union *for national purpoſes*, or ſhall it be impeded in doing its duty by States funding ſyſtems, and "diſtinct intereſts drawing different ways?" It is propoſed that a liquidation ſhall take place, of the accounts between the union and the individual States; "the ſettlement to be under the "ſuperintendance of commiſſioners, veſted with equitable diſcre"tion, and final authority." And that *the balances* found due to creditor States "ſhall be provided for by the United States, "at "a reaſonable intereſt, but not to be transferable."

At whatever period the company accounts may be ſettled, there will be balances due to and from the different States; and the meaſure contended for is perhaps the only poſſible mode that can be deviſed, by which the creditor States will be reimburſed for their advances—And it is the beſt mean that can be fallen upon to equalize the burthens of the States; for the longer the accounts remain open and the States go on in the way they have done heretofore, the greater will be the inequalities.

We ſhould judge of this propoſition upon true national principles, and extend our inquiries beyond the limits of a ſingle State and throughout the union, in order to ſee which of the two ways is the moſt likely to do juſtice, and to eſtabliſh credit. Several of the States are in a ſituation to pay their debts, but there are others who have not the means ſince the ſurrender of their funds, admitting they were ever ſo well diſpoſed; and in ſuch caſes I contend that the creditors have unqueſtionably a juſt claim on the union; becauſe all the debts were contracted upon the credit of the union as well as of the individual States, from the relationſhip that each of the members was known to have to the whole. Now I would aſk, if Congreſs can eſtabliſh credit while there are any of the debts, for which the union is bound, unprovided for?

But it will be ſaid that the creditors muſt compel their States to pay them; and if this cannot be done, that Congreſs muſt compel them, not only to pay their creditors, but to pay up their requiſitions. The firſt is out of the queſtion, the creditors cannot make uſe of compulſory meaſures, and as to the latter, I can only anſwer that I have heard of but one method propoſed, that is, that the general government ſhould levy taxes upon the delinquent States; and this I believe will never be put in practice.

If the debts are well funded, it can ſurely make no difference to the creditors; and the argument that ſome of the States are under contracts with their citizens to receive ſaid debts in payment for lands and confiſcated eſtates, muſt ceaſe to be an objection, when it is conſidered that it will be in the power of any of the States to paſs laws for receiving the funded debt of the United States in lieu of the former, in diſcharge of all ſuch engagements. And for ſo much of the continental debt as a State may receive in this way, ſhe will have a claim upon the national treaſury.

I wiſh to ſee the whole of *the national debt* funded on the ſame terms and but one ſpecies of certificates in the Thirteen States. Why ſhould different parts of a debt, that is all equally juſt be unequally paid? Which will be the caſe if the debts in queſtion are to be provided for by the ſeveral States in their individual capacities. Although the aſſumption may appear at firſt view to be againſt the intereſts of the other public creditors, there can be no doubt but it will tend to their mutual advantage in the operation of a ſyſtem that is intended not merely as a temporary expedient, but to be commenſurate to its object. A. B.

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*FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.*

MR. FENNO,

A Society of gentlemen, anxious to promote the *Salus Populi*, which ſhould be the principal object of every public body, met in this city ſeveral months ago, and continue in it yet; they come from different States; and their intention is to compoſe and publiſh, from time to time Books on ſuch ſubjects as may be intereſting, but on ſuch ſubjects only as ſhall be of national concern. Although nothing reſpecting this ſociety has appeared in the News-papers, yet as it is known to many that they have met,—when they met,—and what they met for; and ſome may ſuppoſe that they have been doing nothing all this time, I think it a piece of juſtice to the ſociety that the world ſhould be informed they have not been idle,—they meet regularly every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.— Their hours of buſineſs [for they have ſtated hours] are fully employed, and the Public may be gratified ere long, with the following publications, which, from my knowledge of the genius and erudition of the gentlemen who compoſe the ſociety, I am perſuaded will be maſterly performances; viz.

1ſt.— A *Treatiſe on trifling*, in Folio, ſhewing in what manner four hours of every day may be diſſipated to the greateſt advantage:—the motto *Pereunt horæ, et imputantur.*

2d. An Eſſay on *Procraſtination*; in which Procraſtination is proved to be the true Philoſopher's Stone, which turns all things into gold, and that by the uſe of it a fortune may be acquired more eaſily and expeditiouſly than in any other way.—

3d. The terrors of election. A Poem.—

4th. The art of milking the Ram:—an elaborate performance, tending to ſhew the falſehood of the old ſcholaſtic adage, "*Ex nihilo nihil fit.*"—

5th. The Dutch Penſionary's rule of doing one thing at a time, or not beginning a ſecond piece of buſineſs before the firſt was finiſhed; in which it is made apparent that the rule is a very abſurd one.—

THE above are part of the reſult of the ſociety's labors; but it is ſaid that a number of pam-

Camomile for Sore Eyes



plets have been written by individual members, in their leisure hours; such as, a Dialogue between Daniel Dogmatical and Peter Positive, designed to elucidate this position, that plump assertions are the best evidence of the truth of facts:—

A critical investigation of the true meaning of several English words, in which it is *effectually* proved that we annex very wrong ideas to many of them;——and several others.

This Society bids fair to be very useful, and will doubtless meet with liberal encouragement when they publish proposals for printing their works; in the mean time as their correspondence must be both extensive and expensive, I think it would be well if they could have the privilege of *franking their letters*. DEMOCRITUS.

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LONDON, January 24.

*Method of recovering the writing upon parchment decayed by time, and of making it legible.*—Dip the parchment obliterated by time into a vessel of cold water, fresh drawn from the well; in about a minute take it out, and press it between two papers, to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As soon as it is moderately dry, if it be not legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The skin will then resume its pristine colour, and appear all alike.

*Extract of a Letter from Naples Dec. 29.*

"A very extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago. For some time past the road between Capo di Monte and Minao, a few miles distance from this capital, had been infested by a robber who had always found means to elude all pursuit. A merchant who had been well acquainted with him, having business at Miano, set off for that place early in the morning, taking with him in his chaise his Corsican dog, which he covered with his great coat to keep him from the cold. At a narrow part of the road he was stopped by the robber. The merchant at first reminding him of their old accquaintance, hoped to persuade him to be satisfied with a present, but he answered that he knew nobody, and that if the merchant wished to save his life, he must give every thing valuable he had about him. The merchant pretending to comply, waked his dog, which was sleeping between his feet, and set him on. The intrepid animal seized him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and found means to baffle the attempts he made with his pistols and dagger to rid himself of his assailant. In the mean time the merchant drove off at full speed, and stopped at the first inn. Shortly after his dog scratched and barked at the door, and upon admission leaped about his master with the greatest signs of joy, although the blood was streaming from the several wounds he had received. When the day broke, the robber was found dead on the road."

CAMOMILE. Camomile

A medical correspondent at Madrid, has acquainted a friend in Ireland with some astonishing effects of the herb Camomile in certain inflamatory disorders of the eye, when every other remedy, usually prescribed, had proved abortive. The following, amongst many cases, wherein the Doctor has been concerned, are mentioned as proofs of the virtues of this salutary, though common herb. Maria de Maros, daughter to a master carpenter, had, for many years, been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acrimonious humour, that brought on an almost total loss of sight. Alteratives were prescribed to no purpose, nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of Camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this the patient bathed her eyes several times a day, as warm as could be suffered without uneasiness, and in about five weeks her eyes were prefectly cured.

*January* 30.

There is great reason to expect a revolution in France, as sudden, and perhaps more decisive, than that by which the system of Government has lately been so compleately changed in that country. The Friends to the Royal Party in France are in motion, and it is suspected that the late resolution of the National Assembly, in regard to the soldiers, has entirely alienated the military from the interests of that body, and therefore the world will, in all probability, have fresh occasion for looking with wonder at the concerns of our Gallic neighbours.

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WINDSOR, (Vermont) February 3.

By a gentleman from Amherst, (New-Hampshire) we are informed, that in the night of the 7th ult. some evil minded persons set fire to two barns, belonging to an Attorney in that town, in which were his hay, grain, &c. which were wholly consumed by the flames—four cows perished in the fire.—Amongst the ruins were found small earthen pans, containing coals, by which, it is supposed, the fire was communicated.

Another Attorney (in the same town) found the next morning, tied to the knocker of his door, a letter containing the following laconic advice—"*Be ye also ready*"——A *nota bena* directing him to "*look down.*"—On casting his eyes on the ground he beheld a faggot of pine splinters, pitched at the ends—*we leave it to the world to guess their meaning.*

We likewise hear, That the office, papers, &c. of an Attorney, belonging to Fitchburgh, (Massachusetts) was burnt to ashes, in the night of the 5th ult.——*Oh! Envy! why art thou thus permitted to rage in the licentious breast of Man?*

BENNINGTON, March 29.

"A correspondent, lately from New-York, observes, that from the ability and candor of the commissioners on the part of New-York and Vermont, there is reason to believe, that when they again meet, at Stockbridge, in July next, an accommodation will take place, highly honorable to New York and pleasing to Vermont.

"Such an accommodation will prepare the way for an event greatly to be desired by every person who wishes well to national prosperity, to wit, "a union of Vermont with the United States."

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## By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT further to suspend part of an act, entituled, "An *Act* to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States," and to amend the said Act.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of an act, entituled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States," as obliges ships or vessels, bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and deposit manifests of their cargoes with the officers at St. Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be, and is hereby further suspended from the first day of May next, to the first of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the landing places in Windsor and East Windsor, in the State of Connecticut, shall be ports of delivery, and be included in the district of New-London.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, APRIL THE FIFTEENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

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## NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

A correspondent observes.—A debt is said to be a bond of union; with that and every other aid, the union is feeble enough; I wish it was stronger—without the assumption, the present debt is a principle of disunion—it divides the holders of 25 millions of State debt from the holders of 43 millions of national debt; will a house divided against itself stand?

Another correspondent says—all good men wish a firm free government; all discerning men see that no government can be strong or peaceably administered if it is divided against itself; of all the powers of government the most incapable of division is the exercise of taxation. The national government is a singular experiment in politics—its powers extend only to certain objects—we hope this experiment will succeed; but if the exercise of the powers actually vested in Congress is given up, especially as to revenue, what are we to expect? The government was peaceably adopted; is it ordained that we shall suffer as much as other nations have done to effect a a revolution?

*Extract of a letter from Boston, April 8, 1790.*

"We still hope Congress will not finish the session without some decided measures relative to the national debts. If they do *any* thing, they must do *every* thing that we can desire. I am persuaded Congress are not so ignorant of the circumstances of the United States as to imagine a partial system of finance is practicable. Unless the State debts are assumed, no funding system will operate prosperously; and without a prosperous funding system our national government will be but a shadow. In short I dare not predict the consequences of having the public debts long neglected, or partially provided for.

"The creditors of the United States, and of the several States, have not yet lost their patience, or their confidence. I hope they never will lose either; but I imagine if nothing is done for their relief within a few weeks, they will unite in some measures to express their sentiments to Congress in very unequivocal, but respectful language.—

"Perhaps a Convention of Delegates from the public creditors to meet at New York or Philadelphia, colud make some representations to Congress that would facilitate their determinations.

"The opposers of a funding system; and in this light I view all anti-assumptionists, are not sensible how large a number of respectable men ae holders of the public debt.

"The friends of good government—the friends of science; the friends of virtue and honor, mourn exceedingly that Mr. M———has departed so essentially from his federal principles, and that the lustre of his character declines. It is impossible for me to conjecture what can be the occasion he has taken a part so derogatory to his former dignity, and so repugnant to the important interests of his country. I once thought him a very great, and a very good man. I will think so again, when his conduct is more open, public spirited, and accommodating. For the present, I suspend my opinion of him."

Wednesday last, before the Supreme Circuit Court of the United States, WILLIAM BROWN and JAMES HOPKINS were tried for a conspiracy to destroy the brig Morning Star, and to murder the Captain and JOHN LEWIS LONEY, a passenger on board said brig. After a trial which lasted about four hours, they were found guilty and sentenced to stand one hour on the pillory, be imprisoned for six months, and publicly whipped previous to their discharge.

*Erratum in the Letter from George Town, in our last—for* "rocks" *read* "locks."

*ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.*

Ship Ariel, Hunter, Hull, 53 days.
Brig Mary, Blagdon, New-Castle (England.)
Brig Friendship, Townsend, Bristol, 52 days.
Brig Polly, Frears, Savanna le Mar 24 days.
Brig Peggy, Robinson, Bristol, 53 days.
——Sloop Signet, Shipman, St. Martins.
——Sloop ———, Brown, Gaudaloupe, 20 days.
Snow Harmony, Pell, Liverpool, 50 days.

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PROPOSALS,

BY

JOHN TRUMBULL,

For publishing by subscription,

# TWO PRINTS,

From *ORIGINAL PICTURES* painted by himself:

REPRESENTING

The DEATH of General WARREN,

At the Battle of Bunker's-Hill; and

The DEATH of General MONTGOMERY,

In the Attack of Quebec.

IN the Battle of Bunker's Hill, the following Portraits are introduced,

| AMERICAN. | BRITISH. |
|---|---|
| Major General *Warren*, | General Sir *William Howe*, |
| *Putnam*, | Sir *Henry Clinton*, |
| | Lieut. Col. *John Small*, |
| | Major *Pitcairn*, and |
| | Lieut. *Pitcairn*. |

In the Attack of Quebec, are seen,

| | |
|---|---|
| General *Montgomery*, | Major *Macpherson*, |
| Colonel *Thompson*, | Captain *Cheesman*. |

CONDITIONS of SUBSCRIPTION.

*THE Prints will be engraved by two of the most eminent Artists in Europe. The size will be 30 inches by 20. The price to subscribers, three guineas for each print, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the Prints, which will be as soon as the work (which is already considerably advanced) can possibly be completed.*

*Subscriptions are received in America, only by Mr. Trumbull. All subscription receipts will be signed by him, as well as by Mr. Poggi, of London; under whose direction the prints are engraving, and will be published,*

*These Prints are the first of a series, in which it is proposed to represent the most important events of the American revolution.*

*No period of the history of man is more interesting than that in which we have lived.——The memory of scenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which secures our national and individual happiness, must remain ever dear to us, and to posterity; and if national pride be in any case justifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whose influence is rapidly spreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.*

*To assist in preserving the memory of the illustrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the most important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Historians will do justice to an æra so important; but to be read, the language in which they write, must be understood—the language of Painting is universal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.*

*As several years of his time, and a very considerable expence, are necessary to accomplish this undertaking, it would be an imprudent sacrifice to the mere hope of reputation, to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate success. That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, proposes this subscription, and flatters himself with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will justify his pursuing the object with ardor, and without which it is impossible that so expensive a work should be continued.*

*The subjects proposed to be represented, in addition to the two foregoing, of Bunker's-Hill and Quebec, are*

* *The* DECLARATION *of* INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE *at* TRENTON,
* BATTLE *of* PRINCETON,
SURRENDER *of General* BURGOYNE,
TREATY *with* FRANCE,
BATTLE *of* EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER *of* YORK-TOWN,
TREATY *of* PEACE,
EVACUATION *of* NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION *of General* WASHINGTON,
*The* ARCH *at* TRENTON;
INAUGURATION *of the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

*Each picture will contain Portraits of the principal characters, who were present at the scene represented. Those marked with Stars, are considerably advanced—and the Prints from the whole will be executed of the same size, and by the most eminent engravers.*

*New-York, April 2, 1790.*

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*ADVERTISEMENT.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common gaol of Newark, in the county of Essex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, have appointed Tuesday the 25th day of May next, for the creditors of said Philip Denman, to meet at the Court house in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforesaid, and shew cause to the judge of the said Court if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent debtors estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.

PHILIP DENMAN.

*Newark, April 14, 1790.*

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CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

*The following Addreſs was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, on Thurſday laſt, by a deputation of the ſociety of Free-Quakers from Philadelphia.*

*To* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

*The Addreſs of the Religious Society of Free-Quakers.*

WE beg leave to join the general voice in the moſt reſpectful congratulation on thy appointment to the higheſt office, and moſt extended truſt which can be confided by a free people; a truſt which the force of precedent in the firſt exerciſe of the ſupreme executive authority, at the founding of ſuch an empire, renders infinitely important, not to its immediate citizens only, but to every part of mankind, who have an intereſt in the firm eſtabliſhment of religious and civil liberty.

We offer no apology for the time of this addreſs, as decency required, that the youngeſt religious ſociety in the empire, ſhould give place to thoſe that are more numerous and of far more ancient eſtabliſhment; yet ſpringing up with and growing out of the revolution, it is our duty on this great occaſion to appear among our fellow-citizens; and we feel a dignity in declaring, that we have reaſon to believe there is not a member of our religious ſociety who has not at all times and on all occaſions, relied on and confided in thy patriotiſm, prudence, and virtue.

Many of our members having been educated Quakers, admitted the doctrine declared by that people, of a ſtate attainable here, in which a chriſtian cannot be concerned in wars and fightings of any kind; yet, they perceived the wiſdom and ſoundneſs of the diſtinction, made by the apologiſt of that people, when he expreſsly declares, that until men attain that ſtate they "cannot be undefending themſelves." They indeed ſaw, that by availing themſelves of the profeſſion held out by that ſociety, they might have paſſed uncenſured by the world; but being accountable to God for their conduct as individuals, they dare not in a caſe of ſuch boundleſs conſequence, reſt themſelves on the profeſſion of any body of men whatever.

They ſaw, that in diſcharging the great duty they were called upon to perform, in ſupport of their own civil rights and that of our country and poſterity, they would probably be diſowned by that people; and there was no means of retaining or recovering their rights among them; but by neglecting that duty or by publicly condemning their conduct in the diſcharge of it; a treachery to the cauſe of liberty and truth of which they feel themſelves utterly incapable.

They were not unaware of the alienation of friendſhip, and many other injurious effects on temporal affairs, which too commonly attend offence given by individuals, to a body ſo numerous as the Quakers are, and of ſuch weight in civil ſociety; but in the courſe of Divine Providence, they were called to make ſo great a ſacrifice and they obeyed.

They perceived the advantage of religious ſociciety, and being deſirous of obtaining it, united together in ſuch a body. They had felt the evil of undue reſtraint on the conſciences of men, and determined, if poſſible, to leave their members free: They therefore founded our ſociety on the enlarged and Catholic principles of the goſpel, appealing to the leſſons of wiſdom and virtue left us by Chriſt and his apoſtles, as the beſt external rule of faith and practice, and leaving every man to anſwer to God, to his own conſcience, and to the government for his conduct. And being formed on this ground, we aſk no extraordinary or ſpecial privilege; but having diſcharged a common duty, and being determined to pay a due obedience to the laws, we claim the common protection of that government.

Far from repining at our ſufferings, we have rejoiced in the triumph of liberty over deſpotiſm; and exulted in the praiſe which our fellow-citizens have beſtowed on the meaſures which led to ſucceſs; they are juſtly ſtyled glorious; but it is that undeviating ſteadineſs of mind, and invariable regard to the rights of the people, that have ſo honorably diſtinguiſhed thy conduct on ſuch varied and trying occaſions, which lead us to a full confidence that thy adminiſtration will, indeed, tend to make liberty more ſecure than it ever before has been; and we feel, that it is this confidence which gives the unuſual glow to congratulation from every quarter, on this happy occaſion.

The proſpect of a union which will embrace all who contended for the cauſe of freedom, is highly pleaſing to us; and we beg leave to add our moſt cordial congratulation on the high honors which have been ſo deſervedly beſtowed by the nation of France on thy illuſtrious pupil the Marquis la Fayette: We truſt, that it will be a brilliant and laſting honor to America that her conduct has inſpired the world with the moſt noble emulation in ſupport of liberty and the common cauſe of mankind.

May that Supreme Being which rules in Heaven and among men, continue to pour his wiſdom into thy heart, and ſo guide thy adminiſtration as to make the government a bleſſing to the people, and render it free, efficient and ſtable. And to whatever length of days he ſhall pleaſe to extend thy life to a purpoſe ſo eminently important, may thine eye never become dim nor thy natural force abate. And finally, when the great taſk ſhall be fully compleated, and thou ſhalt advance into that ſtate which is the end and higheſt glory of our being, may thine inheritance be among "the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect."

Signed in and by order of our meeting for buſineſs, held at Philadelphia on the fourth day of the third month, 1790, by TY. MATLACK, Clerk.

## THE ANSWER.

*To the Members of the Religious Society of Free-Quakers.*

*Gentlemen,*

I deſire to aſſure you of the ſenſibility with which I receive your congratulations on my appointment to the higheſt office and moſt extended truſt which can be confided by a free people; and I thank you with ſincerity for the obliging terms in which you expreſs yourſelves in my behalf.

Ever happy in being favored with the approbation of my fellow citizens, the time at which yours is declared does not diminiſh my ſenſe of the obligation it confers.

Having always conſidered the conſcientious ſcruples of religious belief as reſting entirely with the ſects that profeſs, or the individuals who entertain them, I cannot conſiſtent with this uniform ſentiment otherwiſe notice the circumſtances referred to in your addreſs, than by adding the tribute of my acknowledgment to that of our country, for thoſe ſervices which the members of your particular community rendered to the common cauſe in the courſe of our revolution; and by aſſuring you that as our preſeut government was inſtituted with an expreſs view to general happineſs, it will be my earneſt endeavor, in diſcharging the duties confided to me with faithful impartiality, to realize the hope of common protection, which you expect from the meaſures of that government.

Impreſſed with gratitude for your ſupplications to the Supreme Being in my favor, I entreat his gracious beneficence in your behalf.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## *LONDON.*

A TRIP TO GRETNA GREEN.

On Monday laſt Miſs P——, of T——ll, in Yorkſhire, a young lady of exquiſite beauty and ſenſibility, with a fortune of THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS, eloped to Gretna Green with Mr. C, linen draper of D———, in the ſame county, a gentleman, allowed by all ſtatuaries, who have had the pleaſure of ſeeing him, to be the beſt proportioned and fineſt figure of a man in the kingdom, being upwards of ſix feet high, and of the exacteſt ſymmetry.

There is a very remarkable circumſtance attending the marriage:

Mr. C—— was to have been united to Miſs G—, of Wakefield, and Miſs P—— to Mr. G—, brother to Miſs G—, the ſame day being appointed for both weddings; but, what is melancholy to relate, Mr. and Miſs G— both died a few days previous to the time fixed for their ſolemnization. It was at the funeral of their reſpective Lovers that this preſent couple firſt met; there being a ſimilarity in their caſes, a ſymphathizing attachment immediately took place, and they were married within the month.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

DERBY, Feb. 3.

At Burton fair yeſterday morning a young woman of the pariſh of Sadlincote, whoſe huſband ſometime ſince abſconded, and who, on that account has been chargeable to the pariſh, was publicly ſold in the market place, by the Sadlincote pariſh officer, to a man of the pariſh of Greaſley, for the ſum of 2s, deducting the price of the halter in which the woman was delivered, in the uſual way which has been lately practiſed. After entering the tranſaction in the toll book, the parties returned home ſeemingly ſatisfied.——What are the magiſtrates that ſuffer ſuch practices?

It is ſlightly, and with great caution whiſpered, in very high life, that a wiſh has been intimated that a few young ladies of the moſt eminent rank ſhould marry into the principal families of the Engliſh nobility. Such a meaſure can only be accompliſhed by authority of an act of Parliament, and the attempt would, undoubtedly, produce much political diſputation. But it is indeed to be regretted, that ſo many beautiful and amiable females, like flowers within ſight and out of reach, poſſeſs virtues in vain, and

"Waſte their ſweetneſs on the deſert air."

We hear from Bury, that the Rev. H. Dannett has inoculated *gratis* upwards or 1300 poor children in that town and neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that not one out of ſo great a number under his care, have fallen a ſacrifice to that loathſome diſeaſe. This circumſtance ought to recommend the practice of inoculation to the general attention of the poor, who have the happineſs to live within the circuit of this gentleman's benevolence and humanity, and whom, at no ſmall ſhare of fatigue and expence, he has long invited to partake of its beneficial effects without any other reward, than the ſelf-conſciouſneſs of *doing good*, and abating the virulence of a diſorder ſo univerſally incident to the human frame.

INDICATION OF A HARD WINTER.

PReviouſly to the ſetting in of a ſevere winter, nature, in her bounty, has been always obſerved to have provided an uncommon ſtore of wild briar fruits, as a nouriſhment to the ſmaller birds, who would otherwiſe periſh, a vaſt carpet of ſnow ſpreading itſelf over the ground, ſo as to prevent their coming at the worms, &c. on which they are accuſtomed to feed.

*State of New-York,* *In Senate, April 6, 1790.*

RESOLVED, *(if the hon. Aſſembly concur herein) that this legiſlature highly approve of the laudable exertions of* Meſſrs Hodge, Allen *and* Campbell, *Bookſellers in New-York, to promote the induſtry and manufactures of America, by printing a correct and neat edition of Dr. John Brown's FOLIO FAMILY BIBLE, illuſtrated with ſhort notes and annotations, ſo cautiouſly expreſſed as not to give offence to any denomination of chriſtians, and hope they may meet with ſufficient encouragement to complete their undertaking, whereby the public may be ſupplied with this edition much cheaper than can be imported.*

*Ordered, That Mr. Livingſton and Mr. Micheau deliver a copy of the preceding reſolution to the hon. the Aſſembly, and requeſt their concurrence.. By order, (Signed) A. B. BANCKER, Clerk.*

*State of New-York,* *In Aſſembly, April 6th, 1790.*

Reſolved, *That this houſe do concur with the hon. the Senate in the ſaid reſolution.*

*Ordered, That Mr. John Livingſton and Mr. Carman deliver a copy of the preceding reſolution of concurrence to the hon. the Senate*

*A Copy (Signed) JOHN M'KESSON, Clerk.*

*THE ſubſcribers having received the countenance of the Legiſlature of this State, as well as encouragement from the principal Clergymen and heads of the different departments of government, in the proſecution of Brown's Folio Family Bible, ſolicit the patronage and ſupport of their fellow-citizens throughout the United States; and beg leave to aſſure them that the work will be performed in ſuch a manner as will give the utmoſt ſatisfaction to ſubſcribers and be an honor to the riſing manufactures of America.*

*This Bible is regarded by competent judges of various denominations, as well calculated for the purpoſe of furniſhing a complete repoſitory of goſpel information, and that its only object is the promulgation of chriſtian knowledge. Thoſe who propoſe to become encouragers to the work, are earneſtly requeſted to be expeditious in coming forward, as an accurate liſt of their names will be printed with the firſt number. The firſt number will appear early in June, and the greateſt regard paid in having the ſucceeding numbers publiſhed regularly every fortnight according to their propoſals.*

*ROBERT HODGE,*
*THOMAS ALLEN,*
*SAMUEL CAMPBELL.*

*PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK,*

*APRIL 17.*——DOLLARS at 8s.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JAMAICA Spirits, | 5s 3. | Do. 22 inch do. | 1l. 6s. |
| Antigua Rum, | 4s 9. a 5s. | Do. 18. inch do. | 18s |
| St. Croix, do. | 4s 4. | Butt white oak ſtaves, | 35s. |
| Country, do. | 3s. | Pipe do. do. | 9l. |
| Molaſſes, | 2s. | Hogſhead do. do. | 6l. 10s. |
| Brandy, | 6s 6. a 6s 3. | Do. do. heading, | 8l. |
| Geneva, | 5s. | Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves, | 3l. 5s. |
| Do. in caſes, | 28s. | Hogſhead red oak do. | 5l. 5s |
| Muſcovado Sugar, | 80s. a 72s. | Do. French do. | 5l. |
| Loaf, do. | 1s 3. | Hogſhead hoops, | 4l. |
| Lump, do. | 1s 1½. | Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot, | 10d. |
| Pepper, | 3s 3 | Red wood, per ton, | 20l. |
| Pimento, | 1s. a 1s 4. | Fuſtick, | 10l. |
| Coffee, | 1s 3. | Beaver, per lb. | 12s. a 16s. |
| Indigo, (Carolina) | 3s. a 6s. | Otter per ſkin, | 9s. 32s. |
| Do. French, | 18s. | Grey fox, | 4s 7. |
| Rice, | 23s. | Martin, | 4s 10. |
| Superfine Flour, | 64s. | Racoon, | 3s 6 a 7s 6. |
| Common do. | 58s. | Muſkrat, | 10d. a 14d. |
| Rye do. | 26s. a 28s. | Beaver hats, | 64s. |
| Indian Meal, | 18s. 20s. | Caſtor do. | 48s. |
| Rye, | 4s 9. pr. buſh. | Chocolate, | 14d. |
| Wheat, | 11s. a 12s. | Cocoa, | 70s. a 80s. |
| Corn, (Southern) | 4s. | Cotton, | 1s 9. |
| Do. (Northern,) | 4s. 6 a 4s 9. | Tar, pr. bar. | 10s. |
| Beef, firſt quality, | 45s. a 48s. | Pitch, | 14s. |
| Pork, firſt quality, | 70s. a 75s. | Turpentine, | 18s. a 20s. |
| Oats, | 1s 7. | Tobacco, James River, | 3d. a 3½d. |
| Flax-ſeed, | 5s. | Do. York, | 4d. a 3½d. |
| Ship bread per cwt. | 21s. | Do. Rappahanock, | 2d a 3½d. |
| Country refined bar-iron, | 28l. a 30l. | Do. Maryland, coloured, | 5½d. |
| Do. bloomery, | 25l. a 26l. | Do. Weſtern-ſhore, | 2d a 3½d. |
| Swedes do. | 45l. | Lead in pigs, | pr cwt. 60s. |
| Ruſſia do. | 30l. | Do. bars, | 68s. |
| Pig-iron, | 8l 10s. a 9l. | Do. Shot, | 68s. |
| German ſteel, | 9d. per lb. | Red lead, | 68s. |
| Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d. | 14d. | White do. dry, | 95s. |
| Do. do. do. 6d. | 12d. | White do. in oil, | 5l. 12s. |
| Do. do. do. 8d. | 9½d. | Salt-petre hams, | 7½d. |
| Do. do. do. 10d. | 7½d a 8½d. | Spermaceti candles, | 3s. |
| Do. do. do. 12d. | | Mould do. | 11d. a 1s. |
| Do. do. do. 20d. | | Tallow dipt, | 9½d. |
| Do. do. do, 24d. | | Soap, | 5d. a 8d. |
| Pot aſh, per ton, | 39l. a 40l. | Caſtile ſoap, | 9d. a 10d. |
| Pearl aſh, | 48l a 50l. | Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb. | 15d. |
| Bees-wax per lb. | 2s. | Country do. | 5d. |
| Mackarel per barr. | 26s. a 30s. | Butter, | 10d. |
| Herrings, | 18s. | Hyſon tea, | 9s 6. a 10s. |
| Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, | 10d. | Sequin do. | 6s 6. |
| Dominico, do. | 9d. | Bohea do. | 2s 6. |
| Honduras, do. | 7d. | Ginſeng, | 2s. a 2s 6. |
| Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. | 8l. | Starch Poland, | 7d. |
| Do. chipped. | 14l. | Snuff, | 2s 3. |
| 2 inch white oak plank, per m. | 10l. 10s. | Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh. | 3s 6. |
| 1 inch do. | 5l. | Liverpool do. | 2s. |
| 2 inch white pine plank, | 8l. | Madeira wine, pr. pipe, | 60l. a 90l. |
| 1½ inch do. | 6l. 10s. | Port, | 46l. |
| 1 inch do. | 3l. 10s. | Liſbon, pr. gal. | 5s. |
| 2 inch pitch pine do. | 10l. | Teneriff, | 4s. |
| 1½ inch do. | 6l. 10s. | Fyall, | 3s 3. |
| 1 inch do. | 4l. | Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. | 8l. |
| Pitch pine ſcantling, | 3l. 8s. | Nail rods, pr. ton, | 34l. 36l. |
| Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles, | 1l. 10s. | Lintſeed oil, pr. gal. | 4s. |
| Do. 22 inch do. | 1l. 8s. | Whale do. pr. barrel, | 50s. 45s. |
| Cedar 2 inch do. | 1l. 10s | Spermaceti do, | 6l. |
| | | Shake-down hhds. | 3s 6 |

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

*New-York, April 8, 1790.* t. f.